rains, and intering the bodies of the victims of this mest appalling eatastrophe.

New, more than ever, do I supplicate of you not to forget, in your prayers to the Throne of Grace, to beg of our Saviour that he will grant me and my sock resignation, obedience and patience in these our afflictions and sufferings."

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen and conversed with a gentleman from the ruins of San Salvador. He informs me that seventeen persons had been taken out of ruined houses alive, and it was believed that others might yet be saved. He describes the sufferings of its late inhabitants as very great. Without means of purchasing the necessaries of life, without homes—in a word they are houseless fand starving. Here is a case for American sympathy. Will not my countrymen at home give their mite to the warm hearted and generous Salvadoreans, and thus aid in relieving their sufferings under this most heart-rending and appalling affliction? I know, I feel, they will. Let what is done be done quickly, for the hungry want food and the houseless a home. Funds may be remitted through Mr. Molina, the missister for Salvador as well as for this republic, or they can be forwarded, (and which I believe would be the most effectual and speedy manner), via Belize, (Henduras), to Messrs. Bally & Castillol at Isabal, for this government to send down to the President of San Salvador.

The town of Ysalco, eighteen leagues from San Balvador, has been the scene of a great confiagration. Three hundred honses have been destroyed, and principally those of the poorer classes. Great distress prevails there also, in consequence.

The State of San Salvador has indeed been stricken. For two years past it has been overrun by the locuste, destroying the crops, rendering its rich land barren, and making a dearth and scarcity of provisions, which alone has caused much suffering and sickness too. Then follows this destructive fire, in one of its principall towns, and, to close the scene, this terrible earthquake, destroying over one t

RAMBLER.

BELIZE, May 30, 1854. More About the Earthquake-Hostilities between Honduras and Guatemala on the Wane-General Carrera out of Funds-The Pacific Railroad-A Practicable Route Discovered-The Cholera a Belize-The Weather-An Indian Hung for Murder-Public Meeting in Belize-Colony of the Bay Islands -- Speech of the Superintendent -- Policy of Great Britain-Americans Called upon to tak the Oath of Allegiance to that Country-Death of Captain Reed , of Philadelphia, &c.

I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you that the city of San Salvador, the capital of that State, was destroyed by an earthquake. which commenced with great violence on the night of the 15th of April, ult. So sudden and riolent was the first shock that many of the inhabisants were buried under the walls and ruins of their own houses. Over one hundred and fifty bodies have already been dug out, and more than that number are still missing; and when my informant left, although several days had passed, the shocks of the earth were still felt. The entire city has been destroyed, and in all probability will be entirely abandoned. This was the most populous and weal thy city in that State, and its destruction will prove a great loss to it, and will, no doubt, seriously embarrass its financial affairs. I omit any further par-Mculars, as I am in hopes they may have reached

barrass its financial affairs. I omit any further particulars, as I am in hopes they may have reached you through some other channel before this.

The war of Guatemala with Honduras has apparently died out, as the former has made no further efforts during the last two months, and probably will not, as Gen. Carrera is out of funds. The prospect of the railroad from Port Cabello to the Pacific, through the State of Honduras, has excited strange feelings among various interests at Guatemala, and, in fact, throughout all Central America. Here it is considered a Yankee take in, and our sturdy John Bulls will not believe the thing possible, but as the evidence thickens, and the plans begin to develope themselves, and doubt gives way to certainty, they exclaim, "Can it be possible that a track for a railroad can be found in the very mountainous State of Honduras?" I am assured by a gentleman from the interior of the State, that he has travelled through the entire line of the proposed road, and that it is not only practicable but that it can be built at a trifling expense in comparison with any other road contemplated at present. My informant is an American, who has travelled both ways over the Panams and Nicaragua routes, and also over the inland route from St. Louis to California. The people at Oma and its vicinity are in raptures, and cry from their "heart's deep core," "The Americans are our greatest and best friends." The Guatamalans are as much depressed, and the feelings of their dissatisfaction and discontent are very great, and manifest themselves on every occasion.

The cholera has nearly disappeared from this set-Bement, and as we now are enjoying very fine

the choiers has hearly disappeared from this ser-flement, and as we now are enjoying very fine weather, with a strong sea breeze, we are in hopes it will not again visit us. The weather is quite warm, and water very scarce. The public have all the pri-soners engaged in bringing water from a large pond sixteen to twenty miles up the river, for the use of the poor.

soners engaged in bringing water from a large pond sixteen to twenty miles up the river, for the use of fibe poor.

On the 26th an Indian was hung in this town for marder. He had murdered his wife by cutting her head off with an axe.

On the same day a public meeting was held by her Majesty's superintendent, in the Court House, in regard to the colony of the Bay Islands. A notice of this meeting had been posted up for several days; and although it was announced that the supermeent (who is the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony.) would take the cheir, and that the Chief Justice, Matthew Newport, D. D., the rural dean of this settlement; Mr. Cuyler, the chief magistrate of the new colony; the Rev. Mr. Arthur and Joseph Gegg, and several other gentlemen, would address the meeting, yet all was of no effect, as at the time of meeting only its officers, speakers, and their similies, were in attendance. This rather threw a damper on the affair, and the superintendent felt that he had been led into an affair which the people cared but little about. In this emergency the public of the proper superintendent felt and long; and, as this would not bring the people, it

see meeting, yet an was on no money, as at the time of meeting only its officers, speakers, and their samilies, were in attendance. This rather threw a damper on the affair, and the superintendent felt that he had been led into an affair which the people, deared but little about. In this emergency the public officers had the large court house bell rung loud and long; and, as this would not bring the people, it was again rung louder and longer. But all would not do, the inhabitants did not and would not come, and the meeting was then organized with less than fifty persons in attendance—and at no time were there ever fifty-nine persons present—among whom were forty public officers, and members of their families. I wish time and space would allow me to give you a seport of each of the speeches, which were great novelties in their way; and as one remark from Mr. J. W. Travis, a member of our Legislatance, was of great importance to the wealthy, I will venture to give it for the benefit of all great, rich rascals throughout the world. At the close of his speech he said:—"When you die, your money is the first thing that leaves you—your friends the next; they follow you to your grave, and there they leave you. But if you will give your money to this good purpose—i.e., to establish a Church of England, clergyman and school, at Rustan—it will be a good act, which will not leave, but go with you, and open a passage for you into heaven." "Enough seel" The superintendent, after all the speakers had had their say, and the meeting had adopted their resolutions," made a most excellent and practical speech, and as it was his first speech, as well as his first appearance in public since his arrival, I am happy to say that, although evidently unprepared and unpremeditated, it gave evidences of a strong mind, deep thought, and intimate knowledge of the peat and present history of this continent. He spoke highly of the institutions and men of your country, and then gave a history of the Bay islands; and a practical superior of the

There are several Americans living on these

islands, who have been notified by Mr. Cuyler, her Majesty's stipendiary magistrate to that colony, that they must come forward and take the cath of allegiance to the crown of England, or forfeit their plantations; but one has as yet done so. The others refuse, and have taken steps to lay the matter before the American government.

Captain Edwin Reed, a native of the United States, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, died last month of cholera, on the island of Ronacco. He had, by energy, industry and perseverance, amassed a small property besides his plantation—a very large and good one; he owned two vessels, and besides had a good sum in round dollars by him when he died. This property will all be lost, as he died without a will, and left no one to take care of it or his children but the family of a creole woman whom he married some time after the death of his former wife. It is to be hoped that some of his or her friends in the United States will see this, and attend to his affairs.

which it is to be hoped that some of his of her friends in the United States will see this, and attend to his affairs.

Provisions remain scarce and high; owing to the bark Cadet having been sent to England, her cargo of over 3,000 bbls. is now causing a scarcity, which is felt by none more than her consignees here, and which is giving quite a hurvest to the owners of the small schooners trading to New Orleans.

As we have had a very long dry season, we ought to have out a great quantity of mahogany. Yet this is not the case, as in all the gangs great mortality has prevailed among the cattle, one man having lost over two hundred head; and this mortality has been general. Mahogany, logwood, cochineal; indigo, and sarsaparilla, still remain very high—too high to answer even as a remittance to your city. I have many other matters for your notice, but will not extend the length of this letter.

There are no American vessels here or in the bay.

TRAVELLER.

The Latest Revolution News from New

Granada.

[From the Aspinwall Courier and 15.]

General Posada is ordered to take command of the Province of Carthagena and the department of Magdanela.

He is now raising recruits in Panama, and will leave this for Carthagena in the flast Facility to the contract of the course of the flast Facility of the contract of the flast Facility of the contract of the course of the cour

the Province of Carthagena and the department of Magdanela.

He is now raising recruits in Panama, and will leave this for Carthagena in the first English steamer with such force as he may collect.

It is understood that all laborers employed on the railroad are exempted from military service.

The Panamenosays, by a letter received from Carthagena, June 6, we are informed that on the 24th of last month General Melo attacked the constitutional forces assembled in Capiquira under General Franco, and routed them with considerable loss. The defeated party had fallen on Ambalema, Honda and La Mesa; that Melo's agents in Bogota, Berinas, Obregon, &c., committed all kinds of cruelties and excesses, in order to effect the payment of the tax which was levied on every person. A person of the name of Don Raimundo Santamaria had been imprisoned and kept in prison twenty-six hours without food, light or water, who finally had to ransom himself with \$6,000.

The Panameno gives the following:—

"General Franco, with his troops, was occupying Chocanta, and Melo, Capiquira." The former being greatly molested by the guerilla parties of the latter, in his advance on Capiquira, determined on attacking and taking that city, although General Herrera and himself had agreed not to attack the enemy. The rebels had fortified themselves strongly in their houses, and by these means caused serions injuries to the constitutional party; but, eyen with all this, fighting desperately, they managed to cut their way through and reached the "plaza Mayor," but Gen. Franco was killed by a discharge from the church steeple. Discouraged by this unhappy event, the troops began retiring in good order, but Melo in person pursued and completely routed them. The loss sustained is estimated at 500. In consequence of this, the forces of Gen. Lopez, stationed in the town of La Mesa, formed with the troops head marched from Popayan, Antioquia and Cauca. Gen. Herrera had escaped uninjured from the defeat of Capiquira, and effected his march to Ambalema, after

Gen. Juan Jose Reyes Patria was in Tunja with 15,000 men, awaiting 400 "Ilaneros."

The Diario de Avisos de Caracas says:—

"It gives us much pain to read in the Pamaneno that the citizens of the American Union positively refuse to pay the provincial contributions, and treat the authorities with contempt, causing them a thousand difficulties, which cannot in the end fail to produce most disastrous results. We can conceive how the members of a strong Union, governed by ambitious tyrants, who do not respect any principle or any law, would bring to the countries where they establish themselves the immoral customs of their governments; but we cannot possibly conceive that men born and reared under the most beautiful political institutions in the world, who have contracted habits of order, and who know theoretically and practically the value of the authority of the law for fostering industry, can comport themselves, in a regulated society, like people who for the first time come out of the forest, and know no other limit to their actions than that which material force imposes."

"The citizens of the American Union," wherever they are found, refuse to suffer imposition and insulting exactions from "ambitious" and tyrannical officials, "who do not respect any principles or any laws," whether weak or strong; they treat with contempt any authority which is merely nominal, wholy inefficient; "they know theoretically and practically (the misery of) the authority of the law," (and) the officials that foster laziness and every appearance of fraud in themselves and

practically (the misery of) the authority law," (and) the officials that foster lazin

the law," (and) the officials that foster laxiness and every appearance of fraud in themselves and others, and they comport themselves with the independence and freedom of the denizens of the forest, recognizing not the "limit" of "material force." The Panama Star of the 10th, has the following: General Joaquin Posada Gutierrez has been ordered into active service, likewise to organize abody of troops to be called to "Division del Istmo." The Commandant General of the department, the fourth column, stationed here, and the National Guards, are to place themselves under the above mentioned General's orders.

News from the South Pacific.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, June 15.]

As we go to press we have time to glance at the southern summary of the Panama Star and Heraid, frem which we learn that an agent of Castilla, the aspirant for the Presidency of Peru, who has been endeavoring to oust Echenique, the incumbent, had proposed to some of the returned Australians to aid in upsetting the government; that in consequence a rumor had been circulated that one or two hundred foreigners were to assault the palace and rob the national treasury; that El Heraido contains a long article upon the danger of allowing the American emigrants to remain in Lima; that Americans and Australians are frequently attacked in the vicinity of Lima; and that when the Americans succeed in capturing the villains, the authorities, instead of adding them, throw them into prison; that the Americans who have come there are generally in considerable distress from want; that several small parties are going, and have gone to Chanchamayo, about fifty leagues from Lima; that it was thought they had taken a good route for exploration, and that the balance of emigration from Australia is bound for the Isthmus.

[From the Valparaise Eche, May 14.]

tralia is bound for the Isthmus.

[From the Valparaise Echo, May 14.]

We have it from good authority that in the prospect of an open war between England and France and Russia, the two former powers, with a view to the protection of the commercial interests of their citizens on the shores and waters of the Pacific, have ordered to this coast two vessels of war, viz., H. B. M.'s firigate Pique, of 44 guns, and the French frigate Alceste, of 32 guns, These vessels left England in the beginning of March, and may be now almost daily expected in this port. With this reintorcement there is little fear of either British or French shipping being molested either by the Russian men of war, privateers or corsairs, as we think the Pacific ocean will be in a very short space of time completely swept of anything like Russia shipping.

ISLAI, April 12, 1854. Islai, April 12, 1854.

The most important news at present here, is the arrival of the Gamarra, 16 gun Peruvina brig, holding herself ready to blockade the port it is supposed. On the morning of the 16th, arrived the Cockatrice, 4 gun schooner, Capt. Dillon, from Arica, to see what is going on. In the night of the 16th, also arrived the Rimae steamer, searching for the Gamarra, which, after communicating with the Cockatrice held on her voyage for Arica.

On the 18th, arrived the Gamarra, and on the morning of the 19th the Rimae returned, and after stav-

On the 18th, arrived the Gamarra, and on the morning of the 19th the Rimac returned, and after staying the whole day, went away in a northerly direction. No communication is allowed either by the authorities on shore, or by those on board the Gamarra. On the evening of the 20th, a boat from that vessel caine up to the mole and took away the "Captain's" boat, leaving in its place their ownmerely an old battery of a thing; they returned again shortly after, when some smart firing took place, which ended in the retiring of the brig's people with one man killed. In this port is stationed a large force, headed by first rate officers, who know their duty and do it. Gen. Castilla is at Cuzco, recruiting largely, and has received from Gen. Belzu, the Bolivian President, 600 horses and 4,000 muskets, and offers to any amount of arms, men. the Bolivian President, too norses and sportment kets, and offers to any amount of arms, men-or money. Gen. Vivanco and San Roman are still in Tacna, and will proceed to Arequipa in a day or

two.

By private advices we have learned that the reports we have previously had of the arrival of Gen. Mosquera in the vicinity of Bogota, and the union of his forces with those of Herrera, under Gen. Franco,

ms forces with those of Herrera, under Gen. Franco, were incorrect.

Gen. Mosquera, up to the 1st, had not left Barranquilla, with the small force he had collected. Ho was to leave, however, in a few days. A portion of his men had been taken from the force at Carthagens, and a national guard had been raised by the Governor. Governor.

A rumor was in circulation in our city, on Sunday that a small party in the

hat a small party in the province of Buenaventura-had declared for Melo, and that Gen. Posada was raising a force to go to the suppression of the move-ment. But letters under date of the 5th inst., from

Gen. P., make no mention of the affair—hence we doubt the credibility of the story.

The general impression now seems to be, that the task of putting down Melo will be very difficult, if at all practicable—and the second battle early expected will be more severe than the first. At the first, we learn that several hundreds were killed on both sides.

The Walker Divorce Case.

COMMON PLEAS-PART II. CATHERINE P. P. WALKER, BY HER NEXT FRIEND CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKER. Before Hon. Judge Ingraham. FIFTH DAY.

JUNE 23 .- The court room was as crowded as usus this morning, at the opening of the Walker divorce case. Among those present were a large number of ladies, who had either been summoned as witnesses, or were interested in the suit.

Mr. Churchill, for the defence, as soon as the jury had answered to their names, moved to strike out the evidence of Amasa Hagar, on the ground that it was not pertinent to any of the plaintiff's allegations in her complaint.

Mr. Blunt, after reading the allegations in the complaint, which charged the defendant with visit ing houses of ill fame in Mercer street, cited the evidence of Hagar and Wark, (see report in HERALD of Thursday,) and contended that the facts there sworn to were sufficient to go to the jury, whose province it was to settle the question of the pertiency of the evidence to the charge.

The Court said that the jury would be instructed to disregard this evidence, if the defence could show

that it was not pertinent.

Mr. Busteed then renewed the motion. which he had given notice yesterday, to dismiss the action, on the ground that at the time of the filing of this complaint Mrs. Walker was not a resident of this State, and that during the time of the commission of these alleged acts of adultery, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Walker were residents of this State, and that the court had no jurisdiction over the case at all. He said that all actions of divorce were governed by statutory regulation. Where the question of jurisdiction was made an issue in the case by the pleadings it must be clearly proven. If the issue was taken in the answer of the defendant that at the time of the filing of the complaint the parties were not residents of this State, affirmative proof of the existence of this court's jurisdiction must appear. In order to give the court jurisdiction one of three things must affirmatively appear—first, the parties or one of them most have been inhabitants of this State at the time of the commission of the offence. It could not be confiling of this complaint Mrs. Walker was no court jurisdiction one of three things must affirmatively appear—first, the parties or one of them must have been inhabitants of this State at the time of the commission of the offence. It could not be contended here that at the time of the commission of the first offence Mr. Walker was an inhabitant of the first offence Mr. Walker was an inhabitant of the state. Yale, the first witness for the plaintiff, swears that Mrs. Walker came to Brooklyn on the 20th September, 1833. Up to this time she had been living in Maine. Certainly at the time of the alleged commission of these offences Mrs. Walker was not an inhabitant of the State, and therefore she can take nothing by her writ and complaint. Secondly, it is within the authority of this court to grant a divorce when the marriage has been solemnized within the State, but no proof has been adduced where this marriage was solemnized. If the powers of the court have been properly invoked, that jurisdiction must be founded on one of the three subdivisions of the section of the statute. The Court here will remark the carefulness of the language employed by the Legislature. For injured parties to obtain relief, by divorce, in our courts, they must be inhabitants of the State at the time the acts complained of were committed. In the first subdivision, where both husband and wife are inhabitants of the State, the word "actual" does not occur. In the second subdivision, which speaks of the solemnization of the marriage, the injured party must be an "actual" inhabitant of the State, and so in the third subdivision. He contended that there was a difference between inhabitants and "actual" inhabitant of the State; and so in the third subdivision. He contended that there was a difference between inhabitants of the State of New York. Now, it appeared in evidence that, on the 20th September, 1853, she went to the Mansion House, in Brooklyn; that her name was inserted in the books as a resident of heaving apart by agreement, or that Wildes P. Walker had abandoned his family; if

law was an answer to the whole tirade of the counsel (see Revised Statutes, p. 330):—"If a married woman, at the time of exhibiting a bill against her husband under the provisions of either of the two last articles, shall reside in this State, she shall be deemed an inhabitant thereof, although her husband was restiled clear here."

may reside elsewhere."

The Court said that whether the defendant was

The Court said that whether the defendant was or was not an inhabitant of the State of New York was a question of fact, which, like all other facts, would have to be submitted to the jury.

The case for the defence was then opened.

Mr. Busteed rose and said:—May it please the Court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, on the 15th day of July, 1840, at the town of Bath, in Maine, Wildes F. Walker, the defendant in this action, was joined together in the holy bands of matrimony with Catherine F. P. Patten. The nuptial rites were attended with circumstances of more than common wildes F. Walker, the defendant in this action, was joined together in the holy bands of matrimony with Catherine F. P. Patten. The nuptial rites were attended with circumstances of more than common interest. The father of the fair one not only reputed to be, but in fact was, the wealthiest burgher in the whole State. The sails of his ships, freighted with rich merchandise, whitened every sea. (A laugh.) The lands in his neighborhood were called after his name; the great men of the city and State gladly received him into their companionship and council. This magic wand converted into shining gold all the baser substances which his genius for money-making subjected to his will. He was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day; his magnificent equipage, with the gay emblazenments of heraldry, and the gaudy trapping of outriders and footmen, proclaimed daily the power and wealth of this peer of the realm, and he was the envy and wonder of the parvenu who, starting in life with George F. Patten, had been left immeasurably behind in the race. He was rich, and he was proud. In his lordly mansion in Maine he kept his best jewels; several daughters were at once the pride and solace of his heart, and attracted to his board all of the other sex who, per force of good fortune, possessed the magic sesame. One of those girls, then in her nineteenth year, was the bride of the occasion to which I have adverted. Blushingly beautiful, highly accomplished, and liberally educated, she was to all human ker good enough to be the wife of an European autocrat, yet none too good (looking at the defendant) to be the wife of a son of New England, a mother of American freemen. She had been wooded and she had been woo by the man into whose heeping, for weal or woe, she placed her destinies. Scorning the opposition of the millioniare father to her alliance with a man whose little all counted but some beggarly five thousand dollars, she willed to be his witrifight of an American boy. Industrious, capable, houest and world is a holy one. There stood the man of God, and at his side, the man on the right hand, the woman on his left—those who were to share together this honorable estate. Clothed with the plenipotentiary power of his holy cailing, he calls upon all present to show any just cause why those two loving hearts should not be joined together. The rich father dare not in that hour even suggest that the man who aspired to his daughter's hand was poor. No other cause of embarrassment existed. The father, thus invoked, was silent. Let him see to it that he forever after holds his peace. And now the minister of the altar addresses himself to the twain, and, lifting up his voice, charges them both, as they will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the gerrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of them know any impediment why they may not be lawfully joined in matrimony, they then confess it. No such cause is in the way. And now, a low, sweet voice, musical as the spheres, trenulously as a fluttering dove, and yet confidently as a loving child, is heard distinctly, and with subdued, but marked intonation:—'I, Catharine Patten, take thee, Wildes P, Walker, to be my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for, better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, and forsek-

seal are the words, "whom God hath joined together its own paramader." This is a picture worthy of your contemplation, and it is my duty for mind you of it. The groom was, at the time of the marriage, engaged in a prospectors grocery bosiness in Reselon. After the birth of her first child, Mrs. Where they contian, and again neturned to Boston, the continuant of the words from \$25,000, the defendant got to be words from \$25,000 to \$23,000. Some time before Mrs. Walker was consided with the second child, her hashand took a house for her at Bath, in Maine. The second child was born there. In 1842 or 1843 Mr. Walker bought a house in Boston, furnished it well, anticipating every wish, and indulging every caprice of his wife. He settled that house on his wife and children, so that they, at least, might be taken care of From that time until July, 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Walker lived continuously and happily together; not one shadow of suspicion ever entered his heart in respect to the love that she was bound to give him. After 1848 Mrs. Walker and the children were in the habit of visiting a watering place and the state of the st

posite, and they were always seated side by side. We shall prove that on one occasion, as late as five or six o'clock, while Mr. Walker was in Boston, she and Dr. Hartwell entered a phaeton and assumed to take a journey of twenty-six miles. We will show that on another occasion Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell were seen alone in a grove in the neighborhood, and in a position which indicated the existence of a very great familiarity between them. He had his arm round her waist, and their hands were clasped together. We will show that so habitual was this familiarity between them that Mrs. Walker was refused admittance to the hotel. We can prove that she entered a fictitious rame on the books; and we can prove that if she came to Hartwell one day the doctor was sure to arrive the next. And we shall prove that Mrs. Walker was in the habit of corresponding with a person of her own sex; and we shall produce her letters, which bear unon their face the stamp of her guilt. As to the third branch of our defence, two additories are charged against us—one at the bouse at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, and the second at Mrs. White's. Both are said to have occurred before December, 1850. Our defence, then, is, that in December, 1850, when Mrs. Walker visited us in the Eldridge street jail, she cohabited with us as our wife, and that, with a knowledge of those adulteries, she forgave us for them. If no act of adultery has been proven since then, the plaintiff cannot take her bill of divorce. These are the separate defences on which we rely.

Henry J. Smith, examined by Mr. Busteed—I am the keeper of Eldridge street jail, and commenced has been proven since then, the plaintif cannot take her bill of divorce. These are the separate defences on which we rely.

Henry J. Smith, examined by Mr. Busteed—I am the keeper of Eldridge street jail, and commenced my term of office in 1853; I have known Wildes P. Walker, who, with Henry Sturk, were prisoners there; Walker was there eleven months and some days under me; he was discharged on the 14th of December, 1853; I knew Colonel Bobo; I know Wm. F. Birch; the latter was in my employ from 3d Jan., 1853, to 23d of April of the same year; he did not return to my employ; he was the turnkey; he lost a prisoner, and I discharged him as I had to pay \$112 19; Walker occupied the second cell on the right hand side; it had a large window in it; a prisoner named Tunner occupied the cell also; iron bars are the only fastenings in the windows of the hall and of the cell; there are four inches between the bars; the crossbars are about eighteen inches from the sash of the window; there are no shutters or blinds to any of the rear windows: the shed comes up to the bottom of the sill of the window of what was Walker's cell; there is a sky light six feet long by three bread on the shed, about two feet and a half from the windows; there is an inside hook, I think, on the door of the cell; it is not much bigger than a straw; I know of both men and womea who visited Walker at the time I was jailer; one of the women went by the name of Miss Liman; I see Mrs. Malcolm in court now; I don't think I ever saw Mre. Warner; I prohibited females coming to the jail after the 15th of May, 1853, and that prohibition continued in force all the time that Walker remained here; the reason of this order was that other prisoners complained of my giving Walker a preference the 15th of May, 1853, and that prehibition continued in force all the time that Walker remained here; the reason of this order was that other prisoners complained of my giving Walker a preference over them in letting him see his friends; I did not see Mrs. Malcolm there more than two or three times; I never refused a request of Walker's to permit him to go to a candy shop in Division street; never said to Birch that I considered Walker a slippery customer, or made use of language to that effect; I don't believe that Walker would have run away if he had the chance; he had opportunities of running away if he had desired it; Walker generally kept his door locked when he was alone; he would hook it if I went in to sit with him; I took Walker down town about a hundred times—over sixty times, for his examination; I went once with Walker to the Hippodrome; on which occasion he was got out of my reach during the entire time; we returned home, afterwards, direct; I never took him to a house of ill-fame in this city; he never asked me to take him to one; on the occasion of our visit to the Hippodrome, Walker did not meet any female acquaintances.

O. During the time of his confinement, have you

ances.

Q. During the time of his confinement, have you ever heard Walker speak of his wife and children?

Objected to, and objection maintained by the

I never saw anything unbecoming a lady in Mrs. I never saw anything unbecoming a lady in Mrs. Malcoln; she sometimes came in company with Bobb, and sometimes with other women; there was nothing suspicious in her manner of going out or coming in; Mr. Walker's health in the jail was rather poor; it was because he was poor and shut up a long time that I allowed those ladies to visit Walker: Mr. Walker was rather wild in his manner when I came there; I have seen him blow out froth at the mouth a little about the lawyers, and cry at the same breath; I was present when Birch signed an affidavit for Walker; I saw it at the jail.

The court here adloured.

ter, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, and, forsaking all others, to keep only unto thee as long as we both do live. And thereto I give thee my faith."

The mystical union is complete. Engraven on the The court here adjourned.

Court.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, June 23-6 P. M. There was a slight let up to day in the stock market.

At the first board there was considerable activity, but
most of the transactions were on time. Cash stock appears to be scarce. Canton Company advanced to-day 34 per cent; Nicaragua Transit, &; Cumberland Coat, & New York Central Railroad, 2; Eric Railroad, 1; Harlem, 1 Reading Railroad, 1. New York Central Bonds declined M per cent; Michigan Southern Railroad, 1; Northern Indiana Construction, M; New Haven Railroad, M; Cleve land and Toledo Railroad, 1/2. At the opening this morning the market was weak, and prices did not vary materially from those current at the close yesterday, but for some unexplained cause, an improvement soon after com-menced, and at the close there was quite an upward tenoccurred to materially change the condition of financial affairs, and so far as the internal affairs of the principal railroad companies are concerned, they are daily, almost hourly, getting worse. Many of the managers of the railroads occupying a prominent place in the books of the stock exchange, are active speculators in the stocks of the different companies, sometimes for a rise and sometimes for a fall. Many others who do not openly appear as speculators in the stock, avail themselves of their position to make money out of the company. We can point out dozens of instances where the stockholders have been awfully swindled upon sales made by the directors to the company. Property has frequently been bought by directors, after it was known only to themselves that the road required it, and sold to the company at an advance of two, three, and five hundred per cent. This is the only way the directors of our railroad companies can get any pay for their services, and the stockholders cannot expect them to work for nothing. Unfortunately they get much more than the best of them are worth, and they are rather expensive employes. Rich men do not like to work for nothing, and the time and service devoted to railroad management are no trifling matters, and must be paid for. It would be much better for any company if they were paid directly so much per annum, instead of leaving them to deece the stockholders by making them pay four or five prices for everything required. A rail-road president who is willing to work without pay is the dearest officer any company can employ. There as too many of these unpaid presidents, and the sconer a change is made in such a system, the better the interests of the stockholders. It is full time something was done to do away with the nests of speculators which now infest the office of all our leading railroad companies. The Eric Railroad Company's offices have swarmed with stock speculators. The old brood has been pretty well scattered, but we shall have another, perhaps equally destructive to the best interests of stockholders. There probably never has been a railroad company in this country so deliberately used for the purpose of filling the pockets of its management as the Erie. From the very commencement it has been in the hands of speculators, and every movement made in the administration of its affairs has been for the aggrandizement of some clique of financiers. We have come in for our share of their abuse for exposing from time to time their financial operations, but that did not trouble us much. It convinced us more of the truth of our strictures, and induced us to make more thorough investigations. The plank which has for some time past held the wreck together, is about being torn away, when the whole concern will probably go to pieces. All the old rats have been leaving the ship, and before many weeks elapse not a vestige will be left of this once grand enterprise. It is a pity that such a great work should have fallen into such hands. The New York Central is likely to go in the same way. Its managers are fast following in the footsteps of their illustrious competitors, and the result is likely to be the same. Cumberland was in demand to-day at the improvement. The appreciation in the market value of this stock may be attributed to more important causes than appear at first glance to the casual observer. The depreciation in railway shares is not owing to any decline in the traffic, but to the enormous increase of expenses. One item alone on some railways is alarming, and the saving of one-half the cost of fuel may be made by the use of coal and coke, in some instances equal to a divi-dend. It is difficult to overcome the prejudices and habits of firemen and agents of roads; but there is no alternative. The Maryland railroads use Cumberland coal. with great economy, and the firemen could not be induced to go back to wood, so much is the labor lessened. The New Haven and Springfield Railroad Company are also using Cumberland coal on their freight engines, and the Norwich company have it on a passenger train.
The Union Ferry Company have just made a contract with the Cumberland Coal Company for thirty thousand tons of coal. It is a great saving in expense and the effect on boilers. By an experiment recently made, it was proved that 100 tons of anthracite coal lasted two tow boats eight days, while 100 tons of Cumberland con lasted the same two boats twelve days. Here is a fact which cannot be controverted, and such facts will rapidly increase and extend the consumption of the Cumberland coal into the remotest sections of After the adjournment of the Board, the following

sales of stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper: \$4,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind. RR 1st mort. int. | 34,000 Columbuls, Figura and Ind. RR let more. | 17,5 |
20,600 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark | 00, | 00,60 |
20 shs. East River Fire Ins. Co. | 12,50 |
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. | 114 |
110 North River Fire Ins. Co. | 137% |
25 Atlantic Bank, city of New York | 77 |
40 Williamsport and Elmira R.R.Co. | 20 |
167 Empire Stone Dressing Co. | 40 |
The above on the usual terms—ten percent to-day, re-

mainder to-morrow. The following were sold, payab ten per cent day of sale, the remainder, with interest at six per cent per annum, on delivery of stock, lat of

August:-

At the second board the market was quite buoyant

and there were large sales of all the leading fancies, at an advance. Cumberland went up 1% per cent; Reading Railroad, 14; Erie Railroad, 14; N. Y. Central Railroad 2; Harlem, M; Nicaragua Transit, McCulloch, M.
The Metropolitan Bank has declared four per cent dividend; the Market Bank, 4 per cent, the Tradesmen's

Bank, three dollars per share.

The steamship Pacific, from this port for Liverpool. to-morrow, (Saturday,) will not take out a very large amount of specie. The total exports will be under half

a million of dollars.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, were \$72,534 52; payments, \$87,278 40; balance on hand, \$9,231,093 85. The apprexed statement exhibits the quantity and value

of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consump tion, for warehouse, and also the withdrawals from ware house, during the week ending and including Thursday,

MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Entered for Consumption.

MANUFACTURES OF SHEEL.

MANUFACTURES OF SHEEL.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Plags. Value.

	C ICHE	. Fallie.		r telline	
Silk#		\$155,201	Woollens	164	\$56,380
Ribbons			Cloths	28	14,155
Sating			Worsteds	138	38,656
Laces			Merinos	58	25,092
Embroideries			Cot. & worst'd	88	28,479
Crapes			De laines	10	8,035
			Shawls	19	6,087
Velvets			Blankets	61	9,566
Plush			Gloves	14	5,924
Vestings		5,251	Hose	42	14,277
Cravats	1/8	2,169	Brds. & Begs.	16	9,281
Shawla	1.00	6,816	Yarn		1.965
S. & worsted.	16	28,720	Carpeting	58	12,673
S. & cotton		617	curleting	90	
Hose		1,243	Total	402	\$230,510
Gloves & mile.		2,671	Total		
Gimps & frin.	8	4,756			\$37,821
Brds. & bdgs.			Linens	11	7,414
Sewings	1	2 292	Do. & cotton		4,558
Raw		2 292	Thread	21	
		****	Hdkfs	8	3,585
Total		\$383,457	-		
MANUFACTURE		COPTON.	Total	202	\$47,378
Cottons	248	\$48,685	MISCHLL		
Colored do	5	906	Straw goods	88	\$16,951
Velvets	25	9,644	Embroideries.	60	40,967
Plush		2,090	Feath. & flow.	4	1,398
Laces	8	1,294	Lea. gloves	40	18,857
Musting	19	10.816	Suspenders	5	1,584
Embroid. do	8	5,370	W. apparel	4	1,235
Hose	78	8,230		-	
Gloves	25	4,157	Total	201	\$81.022
Spool	16	2,545		1	
The state of the s			STATE AND STATES		THE PARTY
Total	449	\$93,737			
	With	drawals f	rom Warehouse.		
MANUFACTURE	8 OF	COTTON.	MANUFACTURE	10 SS	WOOR
Cottons	14	\$3,431	Wootlens	11	\$5,272
Muslins	1	141	Worsteds	5	2,578
Embroideries.	10	7.231	Cotton and do.	3	307
Hose	2	324	Blankets	2	262
	_		Carpeting	6	1,227
Total	97	\$11.197	carle crug	-	-1

Total 27 \$9,646

Total 27 \$11.127

. Total 57 620,709

Total 85 \$80,602 Total ... 80 \$30,002
MANUFACTURES OF COFFOR.
Cottons ... 163 \$21,979
Ginghams ... 53 6,886
Embroideries ... 26 12,190
Hose 16 2,208 Total Total..... 198 \$52,908 | 1853. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854. | 1854 Totals ... 4,999 \$2,022,145 1,962

Withdrawn from Warehouse.

Manuf. of Wool 94 \$6,972 27
Cotton 27 6,788 27
Silk 62 30,071 37
Flax 2 4,167 22

Miscellaneous 2 621 \$836,104 37 37 32 -Foreign goods rule dull and heavy. The stock on band

is larger than had been anticipated, and much of " sar not be sold, excepting through the auction rooms, and at extremely low prices, which terms are repulsive to holders. Yet these will have to concede all that is now asked of them, if they expect to get ril of their supplies this season. This is the conviction of purchasers, who, in consequence, delay their selections, with the hope of being able to make these on still more favorable conditions. Hence the current requirements of jobbers are limited and not urgent, and for this reason the transactions in British and Continental goods are inconsiderable, while prices thereof are quite irregular.

	Sto	ck E			de la
		211		DAY, June 28, 18	
	\$2000 Frie C Bds '62.	88		s NYCenER ale	96
	500 lil Cen RR Bds.	74%	50	do820	96
8	5000 dob30	75	200	do	2634
	15000 dog3	74%	25	do10	90%
9	5000 do b3	74%	100	do860	97
	500 NY Cen RR Bds	8434	200	do830	9714
	500 do	841	30	do	97
3	1000 do c	84%	100	dob60	98
,		84	25	do83	9734
1	2000 doc 10 shs Am Ex Bank.	119		ludson ER. b60	6012
1	20 Metropoli'n Bank		100	dob30	60
H	18 Cern Ex Bank	96		or Indiana RR.	
	59 Del & Hud CC aco	10636		fich South RE.	11534
•	€60 do#3			Indiana Con	
	150 Canton Cob60	2434		rie RR b3	61%
	100 do83	24	300	do88	61 %
9	300 NJ Zine Co	634	50	do	61 56
	100 dob60	6%	650	do	61 %
	100 do b90	7"	700	do83	013
	400 Flo & K Joint S	34	50	do	6234
	100 Nic Trans b60	2734	50	do63	6134
•	400 do83	2634	200	do	62
	320 do	27	100	doe	021
	200 dob60	2734	50	do	623
	600 N C Copper	32	400	do	62 %
	206 Pa & Leh Zine Co	276	100	do b10	6236
	400 McCulloch Gold.	832	150	do6	6214
	10 Mich Cen RR b3	9536	650 H	arlem RRs3	4435
	100 Cumb Coal Co.b8	36	50	do b10	44.46
	100 do	36	50	do83	44 %
	200 doc	36	200	do83	44%
	300 dob60	3636	500	do 830	44%
	550 do83	36%	200	do b60	45%
	150 dos30	3534	300	do	46
	50 do860	3534		tonington R.s30	68
	50 do 860	85 %		eading RRs3	75
	200 do c	36 3n	50	do#10	75%
	200 dob60	363a	200	dp#30	75%
	50 do	3634	500	do13	76 %
10	300 . do83	3634	200	dobu0	76
	300 do #30	36		Y & NH RR	85
	400 do #60	36	50	do b8	85
1	200 dob30	3636	50	do 13	8414
	300 doc	3.34	45	do#3	84%
	125 N Y Cen RR 83	9534		anama RR	105
-	100 do	96%		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	123
	50 do820	9536		leve & Tol R. b8	87 14
	100 do s60	9534	250	do boo	88
	6 doe	96	140	do b3	87
1	25 do\$30	95%			
		ECOND	BOAR	D.	W.Com
	\$8000 Ill Cen RR Bds.	76	200 €	hs Cumb Co el C	3734

CITY TAADE REPORT. FRIDAY, June 23—6 F. M.
Ashes.—Some 75 bbls. brought \$5 50 for pearls, and \$5

ASINS.—Some 75 bbls. brought \$5.50 for pearle, and \$5.75 a \$5.81 ½ for pots, per 100 bbs.

BREADSTUPS.—Flour tended downwards. The sales embraced 9,000 bbls.; inferior State, at \$6.87 ½ a \$7.12 ½; erdinary to choice do., at \$7.12 ½ a \$7.87 ½; mixed to many Western at similar prices, and other grades in propertiem. Sales were made of 1,600 bbls. Canadian, in bond, at \$7. 25 a \$7 75; and 1,000 bbls. Southern at previous queta tions. Wheat was on the decline. 16,000 bushels were taken, at \$1 65 for Southern, and \$1 95 for fair Canadian white, in bond, and \$1 60 a \$1 8734 for inferior to hand

taken, at\$1 66 for Southern, and \$1 96 for fair Canadian white, in bond, and \$1 00 a \$1 87 1/2 for inferior ta handsome Western red, per bushel. Rye, cats, and barky were unchanged. The transactions in corn amounted to 42,000 bushels, at 70c. a 78c. for damaged, and 80c. a 85c. for Western mixed, per bushel.

Corron.—The sales were estimated at 400 to 500 bales, closing at steady prices.

COFEE.—The sales were estimated at 400 to 500 bales, closing at steady prices.

COFEE.—The sales included 800 bags commes Rio, on private terms, and 1,200 mats Java on private terms, and 1,500 mats Java on private terms, sund 1,500 mats Java on private terms, sund 1,500 mats Java on private terms, sund 1,600 mats Java on private terms, sund 1,600 mats Java on private terms, sund 1,600 can selected to be a fraction under 14c.

COAL—About 160 chalurons Liverpool cannel coal seld at \$12 50 per chaldron.

Frenchis.—Rates to Liverpool were firmer, owing to diminished number of vessels for that port, with more offering for shipment. About 25,000 a 30,000 bash els of corn and who at were engaged at 4 1/2 for compressed. To Glasgow, 5 000 bashels wheat at 6/4/2, for compressed. To Glasgow, 5 000 bashels wheat at 6/4/2, and 1,000 bbls. Sour at 1s. 9d. To London, 100 tons ell cale were engaged at 1s. 6d.; while cotton was at 3/4. for compressed. To Glasgow, 5 000 bashels wheat at 6/4/2, and 1,000 bbls. Rour at 1s. 9d. To London, 100 tons ell cale were engaged at 1se and 1,000 bashels wheat at 6/4/2, and 1,000 bbls. Rour at 1s. 9d. To London, 100 tons ell cale were engaged at 1se of 3/2 for 100 bashels wheat at 6/4/2, and 1,000 bbls. Sour at 1s. 9d. To London, 100 tons ell cale were engaged at 1se of 1,000 bales underseed, at \$196 a \$210. Dressed is generally held at \$250 a \$285.

Hay.—The market for all kinds continues unlil. There are no sales to report in foreign, and in American only 300 bales underseed, at \$196 a \$210. Dressed is generally held at \$260 a \$285.

Hay.—Lo00 bales river were sold yesterday and to day at 19c. a 75c. for

private terms.

Rick.—Sales of 400 casks were made, at \$3 60 to \$4 25

PRICE.—Sales of 400 casks were made, at \$3 50 to \$4 25 per 160 lbs.

StGAR.—The sales were moderate, at steady prices, and included about 530 lbds. Cuba, at \$4 \(\) a 5c., and 200 do. New Orleans, at 4c. a \$4 \(\) c. Sales of 300 berse brown Havans were made at 4c. in bond, for export, and 200 boxes do free, at 6c.

Tonacco.—The sales included 27 lbds. Virginia on private terms, and 100 de. Kentucky leaf, at 6c. a 7c.; also, 57 bales Carmen and 32 do. Havans, on private terms, 500 cases Obio seed leaf, at 5\(\) c. a 7c., and 16 cases Connecticut, at 15c. a 16c.

Woot.—The trade here continues extremely light. Manufacturers are low, looking to the country for supplier, and are buying, not heavily, however, at the Went, at 12c. to 18c. per 1b. lower than at this peried hart year. There is a moderate stock of all descriptions here. Prices of domestic are nominally 27c. to 4c. per 1b. for the feece, and 24c. a 45c. for pulled. In fereign there is little or no business doing at present.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected, at 29c. a 29 \(\) c. per gallon.

Donnestic Markets.

Engirrox, June 22.—At market 575 beef cattle, 40 working oxen, 80 cows and calves, 3,100 sheep and lambs, and 750 swine. Prices—Beef cattle—Higher prices were asked in the morning without much success, and we quote the correspond with last week:—Extra, 38 75 a \$9; Araquality, \$8 a \$8 50; second do., \$7 25 a \$7 75; third do., \$6 20 a \$7. Working oxen—sales at from \$25 to \$170. Cowes and calves—asles at from \$25 to \$62. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65. Sheep and lambs—small lots at from \$25 to \$65.